THE MISSISSIPPIA fackson, : : : : : : : August 1, 198 E BARKSDALE, Editor & Proprietor

FOR PRESIDENT: JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE. OF KENTUCKY. FOR VICE PRESIDENT: GEN. JO. LANE, OF OREGON.

PRESIDENTIAL RECTORS. STATE AT LABGE. H. T. ELLETT, of Claiborne. A. K. BLYTHE, of Yallobusha.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. J. W. CLAPP, of Marshall. SECOND DISTRICT. RICHARD HARRISON, of Monroe. THIRD DISTRICT. P. F. LIDDELL, of Carroll. POURTH DISTRICT. LIVINGSTON MIMS, of Hinds.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

J. B. CHRISMAN, of Lawrence. A CHANCE FOR BARGAINS IN NEGROES .-See the advertisement of Messes Cooke

Bradford & Co. Taxas .- The Delta says that no State has suffered so much from the drouth as Texas. That reh State will not produce enough grain to supply the demand of their own people, and actual famine is feared in some portions of the country. Lands that have pro- to accept for their own section a condition of duced as much as eighty bushels of corn to the acre, will not yield twenty bushels the present season.

We are under renewed obligations to Mr. Carlisle for late papers, and also Peterson's Magazine for August.

will be supplied by Richard Cooper, Esq.

E. J. McGann, Esq.—This gentleman announces his withdrawal from the Vicksburg political opinion between himself and the proprietor. Mr. McGarr is a warm advocate of the election of Breckinridge and Lane. His editorial career has been marked by ability and by the observance of the dignity and the courtesies which befit the station. We understand that the citizen will be con-

verted into a Douglas paper. for Three Southern States hold elections during the month of August-Missouri and Arkancas on the 6th, and North Carolina on the 9th. Full tickets are in the field for State officers in each.

Two Everetts.

t will be recollected, says the Cincinnati ommercial, that Horace Greeley discovered about four years ago, that there were two Fremonts. It appears that there are two Everetts. Mr. Saltonstall wrote a letter the other day, the object of which was to prove that Edward Everett was sufficiently pro-slavery. As evidence of Mr. Everett's soundness, h states that the Senate confirmed him as Minister to China. The Providence Journal says: "The fact that this was not Mr. Everett, but his brother Alexander, an acknowledged and distinguished Democrat, detracts slightly much. It answers nearly as well."

Regulations Adopted by the Board of Free School Commissioners of Chick-

Board of Free Scool Commissioners of Chickaand general adoption in the South. They are well understeed not to be designed to apply to pers ns of Northern birth who have given lose their distinctive character in the South, evidence of their entire identification in sym- and ruin the cause of their leader in the outhy, feeling and interest with the South, but to those who have come fre h from the teachings and the hotbeds of Abolition, imbised with, and corrupted by, the influences are not fit to associate with, much less instruct, the rising generations of the South .to arm them with the means of insi the poison of their false and fatal theories into med minds of unsuspecting and confiding youth-is to welcome the Troian PENDING PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST! horse into our midst with its fair exterior, but its concealed instruments of death and destruc-

The action of the Chickasaw Board is a ment as we may deem proper, not in-nt with the laws of this State, and to

And whereas, we regard the chief "object

The Northern Vote.

We give a table showing the vote of the North at the last Presidential election, which

COLOR SERVICE SERVICE AND ASSESSMENT	Contraction of the last of the	man, man und	
paign of 1860.			
States Cap	Buchanna.	Fremont.	Fillmor
California.	53,365	20,691	36.16
Connect cut,	34,995	42,715	2,61
Illimote,	105.848	96,139	37,44
Interns,	118,670	94 375	22,88
Iowa,	36 170	43.954	9,18
Mana hands of	30,080	67,179	3,32
Massachusetts,	39,240	108 120	10,00
Michigan,	51.436	91,762	1,64
New Hampshi		48,345	3,42
New Jersey,	46.948	28,338	24.11
New York,	195,378	276 004	124,6km
Open,	190,864	187,497	28,120
Pennsylvania,		147.963	82,17
Rhode Island,	6,630	11.487	1,67
Vermont,	10,589	39 651	54
Wisconsin.	A1443	ERIVINO	500

A well informed and influential De-

July 25, 1860. Mississiprian: Enclosed find amount scription for the Semi-Weekly Mississip also, an additional sum for extra of the Weekly. I am glad to inform at our county is all RIGHT. BRECK-DGE AND LANE WILL CARRY IT BY A LARGE

diana hold a State Convention at Indianapolis to-day, Tuesday, July 31st. The Convento-day, Tuesday, July 31st. The Convention is called for the especial purpose of ratifying the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane. "The sterling and true democracy of every county in the State" are called upon to "be fully represented." It is authoratatively announced that the following distinguished gentlemen "will positively be present and address the democracy on the occasion." Gen. Joseph Lane, of Oragon, Gov. L. W. Powell, one of the Senators from Kentucdy, Hon. Jesse D. Bright and Hon. Graham N. Fitch of Indiana.

Oragon Electron.—The first accounts were false—got up, perhaps by the Douglas were false—got up, perhaps by the Douglas to enter into an "irrepressible confict." for the south of the South, and calling upon men to enter into an "irrepressible confict." for the

vere false got up, perhaps by the Douglas men, as they are great at the game of brag, but weak when the truth must come out. A age and Lane member of Congress inridge proclaiming the equality and broth hod of the States, the harmony of common dature are of the same political fraternity. has been elected, and a majority of the Leg-

ing by Supporting Douglas and Squatter Sovereignty.

In our last paper we quoted from a leading Black Republican journal, the N. Y. Times, to show that the practical application of the heresy of Squatter Sovereignty would operate as effectively for the exclusion of the South rom the territories, as the Wilmot Priviso tself. This idea is followed up by another eading Black Republican journal in the article which we copy below. It will be seen that the Tribune lays much

stress upon the fact that this heresy has at last found favor even among a small number of Southern men, when a few years ago, it was universally rejected by all parties in the South as a dangerous innovation upon the Constitution, and a potent instrument of mischief in the hands of her enemies. It says with entire truth that the support of Douglas necessarily carries with it a repudiation of the doctrines of Calhoun and other Southern Statesmen of the orthodox school; and that those who rally around his standard must ne- and its utter insufficiency for the stern recessarily make war upon the doctrine of the right of the Southern man to take his slave property into the common territory and to be protected in its enjoyment by the Federal Government, as the citizen of the North, is, under like circumstances, entitled to protection with whatever property he may choose to gold there. In this position, our abolition assailants, have perceived at once a readiness on the part of the Southern men who have joined in the Douglas movement, to place slavery under the ban of the Government and

inequality and degradation in the Union. The injury which these factionists are thereby rendering their own section, by the our Southern enemies and the discouragement by which they are thwarting the efforts of our friends in that portion of the Union, can We learn that in case Judge Evans only be repaired by branding them as they deis not present at the appointments of himself serve, and rebuking them signally at the polls. and Major Mims, in Rankin county, his place This will serve as a warning for the future : and will teach our tried and true friends at the North, as well as our foes, that the South is determined to maintain her rights, and that treason does not flourish upon her soil. In Citizen newspaper owing to incompatibility of this patriotic work, we speak with confidence, when we affirm that Mississippi will do her

whole duty. The following is the language of the New York Tribune to which we have referred in

Though Mr. Douglas is not going to be supported generally in the Southern States as was and Vice Presidency," and that you "would at one time supposed, his canwass below the Potomac is nevertheless destined to exert an influental I would indicate them." ence upon slavery which will not cease to operate till the system expires. Heretofore, of late years, the advocates of the political omnipotence of slavery, and the omnipresence of the right to hold slaves on every rood of land or have declined.

common sense and the conscience of all that part of Christendom dwelling outside of the of the Democratic party. But they are destined the pending Presidential contest. For as the Popular Sovereigness of Mr. Douglas Sovereigness of Mr. Douglas fall short of sound Law, solid sense, and the exigencies of the times, they nevertheless do violently conflict with these medieval ideas of the Cal-HOUN SCHOOL OF POLITICIANS. the fight may be on the part of the Southern supporters of Douglas, THEY WILL BE COM-PELLED TO OPPOSE THE BARBAROUS DOCTRINES | publicly expressed, and my declension of the Presidency, would OF THIS SCHOOL. THEY WILL BE DRIVEN TO nomination for the Vice-Presidency, would be been a sufficient guaranty that in select-GROUND WHERE THE FATHERS OF THE RE. | ing from the candidates I would at least vote PUBLIC STOOD. They must deny the inherent and original right of every man to carry negro sloves everywhere, and hold them as such, in spite of the enactments of local Legislatures, principles and usages of the party. The diand the decrees of local courts. Especially must they insist that, though they themselves ignore the duty of congressional prohibition in the territories, neither the Executive or Legislasaw county, are worthy of special attention | tive branch of the Federal Government has the

doctrine of "non-intervention" by two or three score of journals and a hundred or more stump speakers, through the coming four months, in the Southern States, must inevitably provoke an bate, among violent partizans, many of the most vital questions pertaining to the subject of It is evident that the Democratic receive these men as teachers of our youth— slavery. And DOES ANYBODY DREAM THAT WHEN ONCE PRECIPITATED UPON THIS SEA OF

Signs.

The Raleigh Standard is the official gazette of the State of North Carolina, and the central organ of the Democratic party of that State. Its editor, Mr. Holden, was a delegate to the National Convention, and was one of the few delegates from that State who refused to withdraw upon the rejection of the regular delegates from Alabama, Louisians &c. On his return he indicated a decide reference for Douglas, as he had done in the Convention. But in a recent number of the ndard he hoists the names of Breckinridge and Lane, saying that they are the overwhelming choice of the people of North Carolina, and he is not willing to separate himself from

In the same spirit, the Greenshoro' (Ala. Johnson from its masthead, saying:

After mature deliberation, we have determined to take down the Douglas flag. In deciding upon this course, we have been influenced mainly by the following considerations: Political newspapers, as a general rule, are the exponents of the opinions of those who sustain them. But as most of the subscribers greater proportion—are opposed to Douglas, in advocating his claims to the Presidency, the Beacon is the exponent of the opinions of out a very small proportion of those who sus-

Our advocacy of Douglas' election, while it Our advocacy of Douglas' election, while it would continue to embarrass us, could do He then read some Douglas resolutions, en slightest chance of getting the vote of Ala-bama. Nor could any service that we could

The New York Herald for Breckinridge The astuteness of the New York Herald i proverbial. It has a sharp scent for the popular breeze, and generally strikes it before the

Breckinridge. It says: he Breckinridge and Lane ratification meetings awakened the first echo from the popul eart, and given to the whole country the key ote for the national bugles, and the true plan for the opening campaign. The contest is one of conservative resistance to the revolutionary and destructive schemes of the black republican fanatics and demagogues, and it is in the coutral, commercial, manufacturing and mining States that the people can be railied, and are ready to rally upon the

first sign. Our commercial and industrial classes have shown that in Breckinridge and Lane they have found the true representative the constitutional principles which men of the constitutional principles which form the soul of the coming contest, and that their names have awakened the only real and living enthusiasm which has shown itself in the popular revolution through which we are

What Southern Men are Accomplish- The Constitutional Union Platform

The platform of the Oppositionists contains the solemn declaration, that its authors recog nize "no other political principles but the But they carefully avoid explaining how the Constitution ought to be interpreted, how the Union can be or ought to be preserved, and what description of laws ought to be enforced-whether those which are upon the statute book of Ohio designed to render void

It is clear that every faction can consider itself embraced within the folds of the "Constitutional Union" party, upon such conditions as these. The most corrupt, unscrupulous and bigoted Abolitionist in the land proness of the "Constitutional Union" platform, quirements of the times The Buffalo Commercial, a Black Republican sheet, thus concludes a report of a rank anti-slavery harangue recently pronounced in that city by the noto-Abolition conspirator, who represents an Illinois district in Congress. It says: "The cessation of the speech was the signal

for departure, but not until three cheers had been given for Mr. Lovejoy, and then, led by Mr. L., and on his motion, three more for the Union, the Constitution and the Declaration | adopted. of Independence. Then followed more for Lincoln, and, after every one was hoarse, the meeting adjourned.'

If a vague and undefined declaration in favor of the "Union and the Constitution," encouragement which they are holding out to with the Declaration of Independence added entitles one to membership in the Bell and Everett party, surely Owen Lovejoy has fur nished the needful credentials in the foregoing, to such distinction.

> Senator Fitzpatrick for Breckinridge. The following letter from Senator Fitzpatrick, the original nominee of the Douglas faction for the Vice-Presidency, defines his position in the prensent contest, as above

WETUMPKA, July 12, 1860. Hon, J. L. M. Curry-Dear Sir : Your favor of the 8th inst. has just been received. You say that "there is a good deal of speculation as to my preferences for the candida now before the country, for the Presidency and Vice Presidency," and that you "would

I could not accept the nomination with Mr. here and there an honorable exception, had everything pretty much their own way in the South, and especially in the Democratic party.

Douglas, for the reasons set forthin my letter of declension, and for others, which I said in that letter, I would not then impose. I differ as set forth in my letter to Mr. Hudgins la fall, and as indicated by my vote on the Senate resolutions, commonly called the "Davis last session of Congress.

Differing as widely as we do upon the ques

opinions for the hope of obtaining power and

I would have supposed that these opinion for those whose political sentiments conform sion and disruptions of the Convention at deplored and regretted by all D mocrats and by none I am sure, more than by myself. upon which Breckinridge and Lane have been insted, I shall, as a matter of c vield them my support. Very respectfully, Your obedient servant BEN. FITZPATRICK.

THE "DOUGLAS MEETING" IN NOXUBEE .-We have looked carefully over the list of

names which figure in the gathering thus styled, and have found to our gratification but one or two which have heretofore been iden-It is evident that the Democratic organization tion in this State is completely and thorough-DISCUSSION, THE VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY WILL BE | ly united upon Breckinridge and Lane, and CONFINED TO THE MERE BOUNDARY LINES OF the sound and constitutional principles of THE SUBJECT, OR WILL TERMINATE WITH THE which they are the representatives; and that the corporals guard that will be rallied to the support of Douglas (if the attempt to organize

a ticket in his interest should prove success ful) will come from the ranks of the Opposition. Gov Pettus' majority over one of the most popular men in the Opposition party was 24,000 votes at the late election. The majority of Breckinridge and Lane over both divisions of the Opposition in November next, will not be a vote less.

The Douglas Meeting in Columbus.

few persons here and there, in this State, who character, to inaugurate what is called a "Douglas movement." It verifies all we have said about the utter insignificance of the number who are willing to abandon the Democra-Beacon strikes the names of Douglas and tic cause in this State, and to accept the semiabolition candidate of the Squatter Sovereignty faction. The following is a description of one of these meetings, as recorded by a correspondent of the Mobile Mercury :

Conumbus, Miss., July 22, 1860. Due notice had been given that a Douglas tification meeting was to come off yesterday The bells rang, and the curious started to th Court House to see who were the Douglas

ersons present. L. J. Galloway, Esq., of the Expositor, arose and announced the object of the meeting, etc., and moved that Wm. Ezell Donalas man'in the meeting, or, if there was he did not respond, one of the Old Line Whigs, a Bell and Everett man, seconded the motion. The chair put the question, and there was The chair put the question, and there was ONE aye !- a good hearty response-nays, ded it, the motion carried unanimously, Then Mr. Mr. G. moved that delegates lar breeze, and generally strikes it before the appointed to the Convention to be held at Holelection. Until a few days since, it was nonly Springs, that is to appoint Douglas Eleclast come out for the winning man, John C. was not before the meeting. Then there was a challenge for discussion, etc.; no person re-

Mr. G. arose and said he "would thank any man that had sand enough in his gizzard to be polite enough to move an adjournment.'— A Democrat who has "the milk of human kindness" in him, could not bear to see the suffering to the three good fellows who had got tangled up in a Douglas knot, and could not extricate themselves; so he moved an ad-journment, and received the thanks of his suf-fering felllow-citizens for so doing.

The Montgomery Mail.

We have mentioned that this journal, the able central organ of the Opposition party in Alabama, had taken up the cross of the constitution and was doing good service for the election of Breckinridge and Lane. The following is its hit at one of the Bell

everite candidates:

Ma. Evererr's Friend.—Senator Sumner delivered one of his foul-mouthed tirades in New York, on Wednesday last, against the people and the institutions of our section. If Mr. Everett were not a candidate, he would no doubt acknowledge that he endorses "the main line of the argument," of the speech as he did of the speech which caused the lamented Brooks to cane Sumner.

An extract from Sumner. An extract from Sumner's last speech is before us, but it is not fit for Southern Indies and gentlemen to read; and we shall not defite our paper with it.

65 The attempt of the leaders of the

An Interpreter Wanted.

When the editor of the Mississippian wa at the Charleston Convention, he telegraphed ome to his friends that a majority of vention had "adopted a squatter sovereign-Constitution of the country, the Union of ty platform —meaning that they had re-of the States and the enforcement of the Laws." firmed the Cincinnati platform. He now put lishes a speech from Ben. Hallet, Democratic builder of platforms, to show that the Cincinnati platform contains "no such thing as squatter sovereignty."
Which is right, &c., &c.—News,

We will answer the News, although th paragraph which succeeds the foregoing is not the fugitive slave law, or laws designed to couched in such phrase of courteous disputafacilitate its execution, if any such are in ex- tion as would entitle it to a respectful respons f we were disposed to be punctilious.

It is well known that when the Lecompton controversy sprang up, two conflicting inter pretations were placed upon the Cincinnati platform-Douglas and his partizans contending that it meant Squatter Sovereignty, and claims his devotion to the Union and his be- the Southern Democracy, together with a lief in the Constitution. We have a case in large body of Northern Democrats, holding point. It is a commentary upon the evasive- that it contained no such heresy. To settle this question an amendment clearly negativing the Douglas construction, was insisted upon by the latter at the Charleston Convention. s known as the "unit rule," which was palmed by fraud upon the Convention, and by cratic States succeeded in controlling its action, was rejected. It was then that the editor of this paper wrote the despatch referred a squatter sovereignty construction had been We believed in 1856 that the Cincinnati

we could not honestly consent to go into the canvass upon it so long as it was doubly conthe disruption of the Convention, and a remodeling of the grand old Democratic party, maintains, enforces and defends its, to us, fain the Platform of which Breckinridge and Lane are the representatives.

More Proof.

Let men of all parties in the South read .-The proof is accumulating day by day, as the anvass progresses, of the growing sympathy between the partizans of Douglas in the that the "irrepressible conflict" has been re-North and the Black Republicans. The Phil-newed upon the soil of the "Old Dominion." adelphia Press edited by John W. Forney is The Harpers Ferry raid was the beginning, sylvania, and we may say the most potential morable speech in the Senate gave fair warnavows a preference for the candidate of the and already we have the signs of the fulfill-

tion is in rapid process of formation, and that of self-protection, rose en masse, to crush out the strongest sympathy unites the chies of the demonstration of the fanatics against their stasm. these two organizations, we would call the homes and their household gods. This was owing article from the Press of the 21st inst. | with fanaticism. It must be compelled by an endorsing the notorious Hemerite John Sher- appeal to a a stronger weapon than argument nan, the Black Republican nominee for Speak- to confine itself to its own bounds. er of the present House of Representatives. In these proceedings, we see but a faint The reader will not fail to observe how this glimmering of the results that must flow from

bad, bold abolitionist is extolled by the parti- the inauguration of a Black Republican adzan of Douglas, at the expense of the South- ministration. If the enemies of the South ern members of Congress, and how he is commended for making war upon the rights of the South despite what Forney calls their endeavors to silence him.

Now the question we desire to ask is, how any voters are to be found in Mississippi who are willing to aid and abet the Forney-Sherman conspiracy against the slaveholding states and for the destruction of that consti tution which is the life and soul of the Union? We do not indulge the language of idle boasting when we say that Mississippi will present as few instances of defection from the ranks of the constitutional party, and accessions to this miserable faction of traitors and conspirators, as any other State in the Union.

But listen to what Douglas' man-of-all-work, John W. Forney, says of the Helperite Chief John Sherman.-We are not surprised evinced by the leading members of the demo Congressional district have unanimously nom-inated this gentleman for re-election. The country is familiar with the events which produced his defeat as the Republican candi- some. The Providence (R. I.) Post which is date for Speaker of the present House of Representatives. No part of the Southern policy of the Administration is more disgraceful than hat which relates to the crusade upon Mr Sherman. The threats of the fire-euters in

the House, pending the organization of that body, did more to fix Nerthern opinion against them than any of their current proceedings. Mr. Sherman is not, and never was an ul-tra Republican He differs, in a large degree, from many of the prominent men in his par ty. He is a conservative, and has always ta-ken ground in favor of the constitutional rights of the South, and against the extreme men in his own organization, who have resisted the execution of the fugitive slave law.

We are not of Mr. Sherman's party. We

liffer from him on one fundamen he knows it. But we are glad to say there is not in the ranks of the Republican party s not in the ranks of the continued men to be found more worthy of the continued men to be found more worthy of the continued confidence of that organiz have nothing to loose by gaining a short-lived back the taunt of the Southern reglot with as notoriety even if it is not of the most enviable much scorn as he who harl it; and at a moment when many were willing to vote the money of the public treasury for private pur-poses, he stood forth nobly in support of an economical policy. It is not many months since he went to New York, and in a speech to his Republican brethren pronounced a hand-some eulogy in favor of Douglas and his asscriptives of his own political belief. To his infinite credit be it said that he is one of the fairest and most fearless of American statesmen. We predict, if he chooses to bide his time, and to preserve the conservative atti-tude he has assumed, and to prevent the Republican party from running into rampant sectionalism, that no man will so certainly seare the highest honors of that party as John

he Democracy of Kentucky met in Frankfort on the 18th inst., to nominate a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and to revise their electoral ticket. The Convention declared unanimously in favor of Breckinridge and Lane. The latter was on a visit to
the capitol of his State, and in response to a
call upon him delivered a very able and patriotic speech, abounding in State-Rights doctrines, which will be found in our present
user.

Our friends confidently rely upon carrying

inridge is exposed to a fire in the rear as well
as in the front. Presently we shall hear that
the Yancy and Rhett clique are moving upon
the remainder in the rear as well
as in the front. Presently we shall hear that
the Yancy and Rhett clique are moving upon
their original policy, independent of the Breckinridge is exposed to a fire in the rear as well
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their original policy, independent of the Breckinridge on mintion at Baltamore.

Feeling certain that the above "rumor" was
false from beginning to end, but wishing to
expose the falsehood authoratively, and if possible shame its authors, we inquired of the
Hon. I. I. Stevens, chairman of the National Democratic Executive Committee, whether there
our friends confidently rely upon carrying

inridge is exposed to a fire in the rear as well
as in the front. Presently we shall hear that
the Yancy and Rhett clique are moving upon
their original policy, independent of the Breckinridge on the discharge of the duty we owe
our country and ourselves, than their presin the following is a sketch of the eloquont
there, for nothing would tend more to urge
us on in the discharge of the duty we owe
our country and ourselves, than their presin the Chairman of
the Democratic National Committee, at a
carl upon him delivered a very able and patriin dee in the Yancy and Rhett clique are moving upon
their original policy, independent of the Breckinridge is exposed to a fire ountry would like to see our fair country would like t

Kentucky for her favorite son by tifteen thousand majority ever all opposition.

THE MEMPHIS APPEAL .- Leonidas Trous dale, Esq., not being willing to separate him self from the great body of the National Democracy and from his State Rights friends of he South, by lending his name, influence and talents to the support of Douglas, the representative of the Squatter Sovereignty faction in the present contest, has withdrawn from the editorial department of the Memphis Ap-peal. Mr. Trousdale has formed a connection with the Nashville Union, one of the truest and ablest Democratic journals in the country, and will devote his energies to the success of he Breckinridge and Lane ticket. We wish im success in his new field of labor. The Appeal is joined to its idols; and permanently identified, we suppose, with the

Squatter-Sovereignty Opposition party. Crops. SEBASTOPOL, Scott County, Miss. July 24, 1860. S EDITOR MISSISSIPPIAN: We drop you line to tell the same old story—the drought. The last season we had here, or what we call a "Clay Soaker," was April 22d. Since which

ime it has not rained, altogeter, enough for a crop, and late corn is entirely ruined. We will not make enough to last till Christmas. Cotten is unusually light; it cannot now be brought out enough to make a half crop. Failing in corn would not be so bad if we "Constitutional Union" party to organize a Douglas ticket in this State, promises to be a losing business for them, judging from the dramatic persona in the Nexubec county in Scott, Newton, Neshoba and Leake.

H. B. S. Oppositionists Declares for Breckin-

ridge and Lane. The Montgomery Mail, the leading organ

The same paper in commenting upon a letumphantly resutes the charge :

placed with the context to show that the whole was but an assertion of the general prin-ciple that the people of the Territories were to settle the question for themselves, "under This amendment, under the operation of what | not at hand the particular speech referred to by Col. Clemens, but we have an extract from recently pronounced in that city by the new rious Owen Lovejoy, a branded knave and which a minority representing anti-Demo-He says "It will be observed that the right of the

law for us all. And the right of property, uuplatform contained no such doctrine. We be- Federal judiciary. This avoids a contested lieve so still, if it is rightly interpreted, but issue which it is hardly in the competency of Congress to decide, and refers it to the proper And having, thus early, stated the consti-

strued, and without a clear, distinct and aututional limitation on the right of the Territothoritative affirmation of its meaning. Hence ries in the premises, and referring the definite settlement of the question of constitutional ts unsound parts sloughed off, upon the just vorable decision of the questions. If the man sound and constitutional doctrines embraced lives who may congratulate himself on the possession of a record, on this question, beyond peachment, it is John C. Breckinridge .-

> Renewal of the "Irrepressible Conflict" in the Old Dominion.

It will be seen by telegraphic despatches, the leading organ and accredited mouth-piece and we fear that the affair now recorded at hordes of infuriated fanatics—they have still of the Squatter Soverignty faction in Penn- Occeoquan is not the end. Seward in his me- exhibited a Spartan bravery and a devotion ournal in the interest of that infamous and ing to the South, that the fanstical horde of all good men, and in the end, crown their corrupt organization. It openly advises a which he is the recognized oracle, having dri- efforts with success: embination of the Douglasites and Lincoln- ven slavery from the territories, would comes to defeat the Democratic ticket-and mence to invade the States where it exists; Black Republican destructives over John C. ment of this terrible sentence of annihiliation on the 23d day of June last, and that we hall Breckinridge, the candidate of the National and of blood. If the reports be true the outraged people in the community where the raged people in the community where the

ministration pledged to exercise all its power to put down their schemes of folly and madness, what excesses may we not expect it to commit when encouraged by an Administrawhich they profess? We can scarcely credit the report that Gov. Letcher has called out the military to protect

Letcher has called out the military to protect whatever property are not derived from Con-these Abolition destructives from the vengeance of the outressed citizens; and shall await several States, therefore Congress cannot intuitier particulars with no little anxiety; From the Constitution.

A Falsehood Exposed.

The Black Republican journals and their squatter sovereignty allies are very much cratic party in favor of Breckinridge and Lane. form a constitution with or without slavery, They would delight to see "trouble in the camp" and not finding any, conclude that the Resolved, That the real aim of the republications are concluded that the resolved in the resolved in the resolved. laboring hard to rival the Cincinnati Enquirer in the recklessness of its misstatements, con-tains the following:

TROUBLE IN THE CAMP. The following letter from Washington gives intimation of certain heart-burnings among the leaders of the secessionists that bode no good to the cause of their candidate, young Mr. Breckinridge. If it be true, also, as is intimated in the appended letter to the Com-mercial Advertiser, that both the Mississippi nators are in dudgeon at Mr. Breckinridge's recent epistolary efforts, what is to become of that gentleman's interests in the South? Missouri has abandoned him; Louisiana is nearly lost; Kentucky is certain for Bell; Virginia is quivering; and Tennessee may be reckoned in the Douglas column. If Mississippi gives him the cold shoulder, where is he to get votes? Really, this is getting to be

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser] Washington, July 14, 1860. stamped upon the human family. A rumor prevails here that the letters from Mr. Breckiaridge and Gen. Lane to Gen. Cushing, accepting their nominations, respec-tively, are not satisfactory to either of the Mississippi Senators, and that both will issue a pronunciamento against them. It is said— but I will not youch for the truth of it—that after Mr. Breckinridge's letter appeared, Senator Davis, who is a momber of the Central Executive Democratic Breckinridge Committee, called a private meeting of the Committee and, locking the doors, made a two-hours speech on the subject of Mr. B's and L's views, and closed with the remark that, as Douglas is the head of squatter sovereignty, so Breckinridge is its tail.

Senator Brown, of Mississippi, whose retories and were voted down, and superseded by those of his colleague, fell in with the in this city. But he, too, repudiated Mr. Breckinridge's letter, and will, it is said, issue a pronunciamento against it. So Breckinridge is exposed to a fire in the rear as well tion and the rights of the States. Then we

and explicit reply which we take pleasure in

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ROOMS. Washington, July 20, 186 Wm. M. Browne, Esq., Ed. Constitution : DEAR Stn : The statement of the corn ondent of the Commercial Advertiser, to the offect that a rumor prevailed that Ger Davis and Gov. Brown had repudiated letter of acceptance of Mr. Breckinridge, given n that paper and contained in the newspaper lip enclosed in your note of this date; has very much astonished me. Mr. Davis is very warmly enlisted in the cause, and at the meetings of the committee has not only decided, but very earnest. So far from ing a two-hours speech on the subject of the tters of acceptance of Breckinridge and Lane. e never made a speech at all on the subject Gov. Brown left here with the expres etermination to exert his energies in furtherance of the election of Breckinridge and Lane This I know. Truly yours, ISAAC I. STEVENS, Ch'n.

ALABAMA AND GEORGIA CORN CROP .- The Montgomery (Ala.) Mail thinks the corn crop in that and the adjacent State of Georgia "an cason in any time.

Our early corn is not more than one-fourth next six or eight menths, an amount of suffering for bread, such as was never known before in this section."

Democrat and talented gentleman has re-caived the appointment of sub elector for Uppah county, Miss., and will canvass that county for the national candidates, Breckin-ridge and Lane.—Quid Numc.

The Leading Organ of the Alabama | Sound Doctrines Enunciated by New York Democrats.

It is one of the chief glories of the Nationa Democracy, as now purged of impurities, of the Opposition party of Alabama, guided equivocations and suspicions of heresy, that it by the patriotic impulses of its conductor, has is a united and compact organization, embrasome out in an elaborate argument explaining cing the effective strength of the party as the reasons why it will go with the great body | originally composed, extending its ramificaof the South for the Democratic nominees in tions into every State in the Union, and prethe pending Presidential contest. This arti- senting a platform of principle upon which cle we have on file, and will reproduce at an but one construction is placed, and upon which but one construction can be placed .-There is no circumlocution about it-no ter of Col. Jere. Clemens, which imputes Delphic utterances meaning anything, everysquatter sovereignty to Mr. Breekinridge, thus thing or nothing, according to the peculiar whim of this or that politician-no verbal he is true to his antecedents of hostility to We regret that Col. Clemens has made the double-meaning producing political double- the South. attempt to convict Mr. Breckinridge of favor- dealings-but, is a plain, unambiguous, straighing Squatterism. We regret it, because it leaves an impression of unfairness against Col. Clemens. For the single, isolated sentence ples. If the party triumphs upon this plathe quotes to prove his charge, has only to be form, there will be no danger of disputation concerning its meaning when it comes to be practically enforced in the administration of the government.

the Constitution"—the latter being most important words of qualification and limitation, sal of the following resolutions which were which Mr. Clemens has not quoted. We have adopted by acclamation at a mass meeting of one of an ealier date, which conclusively places | York city, on the 18th inst. It will be seen Mr. Breckmridge on the highest ground. The that they deny in the same unequivocal terms territories as advocated by Lincoln, and the people to regulate in their own way all their | right of the agent of Congress, the territorial mestic institutions, is left wholly untouched legislature, to do the same act, as contended to—meaning that the Cincinnati platform with except that whatever is done must be done in by Douglas. They also ennunicate the great doctrine of the right of the citizen who removes der the Constitution, as well as legislative action, is properly left to the decision of the person and property by the Federal Govern-

What a withering rebuke does this bold ar ouncement of the rights of the South by Northern Democrats, inflict upon Southern men who are espousing the cause of the semiabolitionist, Douglas, and have incurred the disreputable responsibility of advocating his "short cut to all the ends of Black Republicanism." And what a stinging rebuke does it convey to the "Constitutional Unionists" who under the shelter of vague and meaning-His letter of acceptance is the closing, massive less generalities "pretermit the expression of an opinion" upon the grave issues that involve the assailed right and equality of the fifteen slaveholding States!

All honor to the gallant and patriotic Dem ocracy of the North, whose banner is emblazoned with the doctrines proclaimed in these resolutions. Betrayed by "political gamblers" in their own camp-assailed on every side by to truth, which must win the admiration of

Resolved. That this meeting cordially approve the platform of principles adopted by the National Democratic convention which met at the Maryland Institute, in Baltimore he offices of President and Vice President of the United States, upon the declaration of principles, with a sincere and hearty enthu-

especial attention of our readers to the folvent the emigration to the territories of th United States of citizens with their property as recognized by the federal Constitution a the Supreme Court of the United States : and that we also deny and denounce the assump tion of the advocates of "squatter sovereign ty," that, though each citizen may have th right to go to the territories with his proper ty, yet that the territoral governments organ zed under the acts of Congress, have the pow her laws and her constitution under an Ad- of such intervention, as equally untenable and unconstitutional, and that it involves the contradiction that citizens may have rights which by the action of Congress or its agents,

Resolved, That the true constitutional and tion elected to power upon the bloody creed democratic doctrine is that the territories, being the common property of all the States, have an equal right to settle in them with destroying the right of property in the services of negroes or any other description of property, but that it is the bounden duty when necessary, to protect the rights and pri vileges of all citizens, without partiality, durhe number of the inhabitants of any territory justifies it, the people thereof, in the languag of the Cincinnati platform, have the right to

can party, as evinced by the writings and speeches of its leaders, is directly or indirectly to destroy the domestic institutions of the South, and to place the four millions of ne groes now in this country, upon a legal and policical equality with the whites, leading to a mixture of races and consequent social equality, by which they would reduce our glorious country to the condition of Mexico and Contral America, where ruin, degredation, decay and death have followed this experiment, an they would thus, under the pretence of free

dom for the negro, render freedom for whit men impossible.

Resolved, That we reject this debasing doc trine as abhorrent to natural instincts and right reason—as insulting to the laboring masses, whom it is thus determined to degrad from the proud position of American citizens to an unnatural equality with an inferior rac -and as an attempt to engraft upon this country the forms and errors of monarchica institutions, by creating artificial castes and classes in the place of those abroad, palpable and natural distinctions which the Creator has

For the Mississippian. Young Men's Breckinridge and Lane

MAJ. BARESDALE: We see from your last paper notice is given that a meeting will be held in the Representatives' Hall on Thursday evening next, at 7 o'clock, to organize s Young Men's Breekinridge and Lane Club. We hope all the young men of Jackson and vicinity who adhere to the true Democratic rganization, or who endorse the doctrines of State Rights and Southern Equality, will all the ends of Black Republicanism" is not the bill for that purpose. His vote was, thereattend. Then we would like to see the mid- true to the record which he made in the earlier dle aged, as well as those venerable in years, Breckinridge nomination, and gave his adhesion at the Breckinridge ratification meeting instruct by their counsels the young men also there, to encourage by their presence and

Hon. I. I. Stevens, chairman of the National Designation of the Stevens of the Stevens of Which to their country. He alluded in handsome mocratic Executive Committee, whether there selves to promote the great cause of which to their country. He alluded in handsome terms to the past of his native State, Massawas even a shadow of foundation for the re- Breckinridge and Lane are the champions .port, and we received the following prompt | The rights, the honor and the best interests of resent canvass. There is but one party in I was with the State-Rights party ment, which must in a few years fall upon

dial. See advertisement in another column. march28 60

Douglas' Anti-Slavery Record.

Since the Oppositionists in this State seem letermined to divide their votes between Douglas and Bell-though we venture to say they will take care to appropriate the Lion's share to the latter-it is not proper that we should neglect the antecedents of either of these Presidential expectants.

We charge that the Squatter Sovereignty candidate for the Presidency, was an original Wilmot Provisoist according to the showing of his official record as a member of the United States Senate; and that in now advocating the exclusion of the South from the territory through the instrumentality of Squatterism.

the following undeniable facts as they are of Columbia." presented in the Congressional Globe, the official organ of Congress. On the 28th of May, 1850, Senator Davis of Mississippi, introduced an amendment to

the California bill, as follows: "Nothing herein contained shall be constru ed to prevent said Territorial Legislature m passing such laws as may be necessary for the protection of the right of property the friends of Breckinridge and Lane in New any kind, which may have been or may be laws of the United States, held in or introduced in said Territory.

Senator Chase, (Black Republican) of Ohi few days afterward, offered an amendment to the amendment of Mr. Davis, as fol-

sion as to the bearings of his amendment, and the amendment to the amendment of Mr.

"My amendment proposes to give to the Na tional Legislature power to protect property of every kind which may be introduced into the itery under the laws and constitution of which may be introduced under the constitu tion and laws of the United States. The distervene against rights which we may have un der the constitution, and to declare that a cer tain kind of property held within the States is not property recognized by the constitution." A vote was taken on the Chase amendment on the 5th of June, and it was lost-yeas 25; nays 30. Mr. Douglas, with Chase, Hale, and other abolitionists voted for the amendment.

which was, as Jeff. Davis said, a call upon Congress to intervene against the rights which the South might have under the constitution. to hold slaves in the Territories. A vote was then taken on the Davis amendment, which proposed to give the Territorial Legislature power to protect property of any kind in the Territory, under the Constitution and laws, and the amendment was lost;

The following is the record of the proceedings which followed: Mr. Seward-I now submit the following

Chase, Seward and Hale, against it.

Neither Slavery or involuntary servitua otherwise than conviction for crime, shall ever be allowed in either of said Territories of Utah nd New Mexico Mr. Hale called for the yeas and nays, and they were taken as follows:

Yeas-Messrs. Baldwin, Bradbury, Bright Chase, Clarke, Cooper, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Wiscinson, DOUGLAS, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamiim, Miller, Morris, Seward, Shields, Smith, Upham, Whitcomband Walker-23. Nays-Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Senton, Berrien, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Downs, Foote, Hamilton, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Marton, earce, Pratt, Rush, Sebastian, Soule, Spruarce, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Webster and Yulee-33.

Mr. Seward's amendment for which Dougglas voted, was the Wilmot Proviso.

section of the bill so as to read-But no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil, nor establishing or prohibiting African Slavery. This passed by a vote of 30 to 27, Douglas

So the fact stands out in bold relief that on 5th of June 1850, Stephen A. Douglas, the Opposition-Squatter candidate for the Presidency voted with Seward, Hale and Chase for the odious Wilmot Proviso, the enactment of which the most rampant Union-savers in the | more dangerous issues. If all agitation should land have said would justify a resort to mealand have said would justify a resort to mea-sures of resistance against the Federal auth-of repose from this distracting controversy; orities by the Southern States. It is true that he on the other hand, should the North many has alleged as an excuse that he was instrue-ted to give this infamous vote, but he could now hangs over the fortunes of the South will least regard for his oath, if he had believed it to be unconstitutional. Moreover in a distributer delay. They could either make up their minds to submit in quiet and with becoming grace, to whatever the North may desire the large on the dispetter, and me population of deciding their own destiny without yielding the usages of the Democratic party. Becoming very desireous of seeing what was on the dinner table, we took our departure, and the safety of our ne was not prepared to deny that Congress If, sir, it were proposed now to eradicate and not power to prohibit slaves from the Terhad not power to prohibit slaves from the Ter-

In the debate which took place in the Sen ate, on the 12th of January, 1860, Senator | THAT THE SOUTH SHOULD Clay of Alabama, referring to the claim set up by Douglas, upon that occasion, that he had not changed his opinions for eleven years, taunted him with his vote on the Wilmot Pro-

I stated to the Senator, (Douglas) tha when he made bold to assert, in this presence, hat he had never changed his opinion, h either said too much, or I never would have extended to him the right hand of fellowshin as a Democrat. I give as my reasons, that he voted for an amendment to the Utah and New Mexican bills, inhibiting the Territorial Legislatures from passing laws for the protection

Who will deny in view of these facts that Stephen A. Douglas in becoming the champion suppression of the slave trade in the District of a plan which provides "the shortest cut to of Columbia, notwithstanding he voted against days of his political career.

Hon. Isaac I. Stevens, of Washington Territory.

principle of the bill.

the District of Columbia.

Now read what Mr. Bell said in his

CLINESS AND PIPELITY TO THE GREAT IN-

in the District of Columbia. This places the

charge beyond dispute, and renders a further

Slavery in the District of Columbia and

in the Territories.

Half-fledged politicians are making a great

chusetts, when she, too, stood by Virginia as a State-Rights State. [Applause.] He as- The Vicksburg Whig Admits the the section that bred us, are involved in the sured the assembly that the Pacific coast the land which is willing to mete out to us that justice which we are clearly entitled to under the Constitution and the laws. Then, if we would prove ourselves worthy of the responsibility of sustaining the rights of our two laws with the State-ragins party. [Applause.] As Governor of Washington, he had a chance to know public sentiment in the most Northern Territory in the Union, and he was certain that these people stood by the protection of the property of all sections. [Applause.] He then proceeded at length to discuss the proceedings of the two Baltimore Conventions. section, and directing this mighty Governmont which most is fighty Governtions. He contended that the result of those ment, which must in a few years fall upon our shoulders, we must raily beneath the standard of that party which is doing lattle not only for themselves, their party and their country, but also for us, and those who are to come after them. Then let us raily under that it was not just and true, but that it would lose votes. No North-western man that glorious become after them. that glorious banner—let us strike for the great principles that are emblazoned upon its ample folds—let us send up a shout for Ken
that glorious banner—let us strike for the great principles that are emblazoned upon its ample folds—let us send up a shout for Ken
that glorious banner—let us strike for the great principles that are emblazoned upon its ample folds—let us send up a shout for Ken
which stood by a just exposition of the Con
Minute of the Whig, we herewith re-produce ticle, omitting the two closing paragraphics are principles that are emblazoned upon its ample folds—let us send up a shout for Ken
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Minute of the Whig, we herewith re-produce ticle, omitting the two closing paragraphics are principles that are emblazoned upon its ample folds—let us send up a shout for Ken
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Minute of the Whig, we herewith re-produce ticle, omitting the two closing paragraphics are principles that are emblazoned upon its ample folds—let us send up a shout for Ken
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Minute of the Whig, we herewith re-produce ticle, omitting the two closing paragraphics are principles that are emblazoned upon its ample folds—let us send up a shout for Ken
which stood by a just exposition of the Con
Minute of the Whig, we herewith re-produce ticle, omitting the two closing paragraphics are principles. tucky's patriot-child of genius and Oregon's stitution. There was no middle ground behero-statesman, that will reverberate from tween Democracy and Republicanism. To coquette or to honey-fuggle with the Republicanism of training of tra Mississippi's eastern hills to her western waters and England have resolved to intervene in the affairs of Mexico, and bring the Lican party was to encourage the aims of traitors. Yet Forney, and, it was said, the once against Richardson, were coquetting with the Republicans, and it was said that they would prefer the election of Lincoln to that of the United States in which it expectations are likely that they was to encourage the aims of traitors. Yet Forney, and, it was said, the once against Richardson, were coquetting with the Republicans, and it was said that they would prefer the election of Lincoln to that of the United States in which it expects that there is not a single Democratic member of the Mississippi Legislature, who will support Douglas for the Presidency. They are all for Breckinridge and Lane. This is a fair index to the Democratic soutiment of the State. The Opposition will be divided between Bell and Douglas—the former receiving the Lion's share.

In Mothers! Mothers! Dr. Eaton's Infantial Cordial. See advertisement in another column.

John Bell's Slavery Record.

to the Congress of the United States. The au-thority given to Congress over the District of Columbia is no implied power, inferred from the treaty making power, and so inferred as matter of necessity. It is no vagrant power, that may be located in any paragraph of the Constitution that an ingenious but disingenu-ous reasoner may think it is hid away in— The Nashville Union mentions that the Patriot of that city gives prominence to the

following A FALSE STATEMENT CORRECTED, -Anambitious young friend of ours, in a speech re-cently delivered in this city, essayed to attack Mr. Bell on the ground that the record showed him unreliable on the slavery question. As the charge has been made far and wide by Democratic presses and orators, it is well that the matter should be placed right.

But to be unmistakable words, which it would be wented for these would-be politicians, who have not yet learned the alphabet of states manship to read often and study. The power is given in the 8th section of the first article of the Continuous and is in these very comprehensive.

District of Columbia. On page 1840, Congressional Globe, vol. 21. appears the following proceedings: "Mr. Hale-Mr. President, I rise to inquire

yet very definite words: "The Congresshall have power see to exercise exclusive

gislation IN ALL CASES WHATSOEVER over such district, (not exceeding ten miles square) as may by cession of particular States and the

Bell to be the exercise of legislative power in

given cases and therefore to come within the

unlimited grant of power to Congress, to ex-

clusive legislation in all cases whatsoever for the District. And we submit that Mr. Bell

is not so utterly devoid of sense or fidelity to

his section as these political wiseacres who cannot see an inch before their nose when a

political opponent is concerned, would have us believe. For Mr. Bell's intellect and judg-

gislation in all cases whatsoever," conferred power to legislate over slavery in the District, we have no apology to offer or vindication to make. He finds both in the explicit words of the Constitution. But we must ex-

public legislator, in rising above the miserable sectionalism of the day which blights and dwarfs everything that it touches, and in hav-

although he knew at the time it would b

seized upon by the ignorant as an evidence of

unsoundness upon the question, upon every thing touching which his Southers

men were deeply sensitive; and that it would be made, as it has been by partizans, the ba-

plain words of the Constitution, Congress has

vored the exercise of the power, is a gross perversion of his true position. In the very

have seen that in the one case it is conferred

JUST AND OPPRESSIVE."

upon a disputed topic in relation to sh

ness to declare his real opinions

ment in holding that "exclusive power of l

what is the question before the Senate? acceptance of Congress, become the sent of the Government of the United States." This is the full power so far as it relates to the District of Columbia. It could not possibly "The President-It is on the passage of the bill "to suppress the slave trade in the District

Mr. Mason called for the yeas and nays on the passage, and they were ordered, and were as follows:

Mason called for the yeas and nays on the passage, and they were ordered, and were as follows:

District of Columbia. It could not possibly be given in fuller or broader terms. Exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever! The prohibition of slavery and of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, appeared to Mr. Cass, Chase, Clark, Chy, Cooper, Davis, of Mass., Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Dodge, of Iowa, Douglas, Ewing, Felch, Fremont, Greene, Gwin, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, Jones, Harris, Seward, Shields, Spraunce,

Sturgeon, Underwood, Wales, Walker and Winthrop—33.
Nays—Messis. Atchison. Badger, Barnwell, BELL, Berrien, Butler, Davis, of Mississippi, Dawson, Downs, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Martin, Pratt, Sebastian, Soule,

Turner and Yulee-19. We have noted, among the yeas, in italics, the names of Democrats now in full fellow-ship with both branches of the Democracy. ontained, shall be construed as authorizing Mr. Bell is innocent of the charge. Yet they or permitting the introduction of slavery or holding of persons as property in said Terri
If (as we believe) they are honorable, candid men, they will retract the charge. And if they are mincere, in their denunciation of this easure and its supporters, they ought to cut loose from such men as Douglas, Bright, Cass, Dickinson and Gwin, who forced this "great utrage" upon the South, but who are now a full communion with one or the other of the great national Democratic parties .- Selma (Ala.) Reporter.

The Union adds that in the discussion of the United States. The Senator from Ohio, true to his instinct, comes in with a proposition to exclude slaves, if that is property, which may be introduced under the constitution to exclude slaves, if that is property, which may be introduced under the constitution to exclude slaves, if that is property, which may be introduced under the constitution to the property of the suppression of of the sup of the slave trade, but the abolition of slave-While Mr. Bell thus held, that under the tinction between the Senator from Ohio and ry in the District of Columbia. In the dismyself is—that he calls upon Congress to inussion of the bill to suppress the slave trade this power, he always deprecated its exercise. n the District of Columbia (one of the Com- Any attempt to prove that Mr. Bell ever fapromise measures,) on the 14th of September, 1850, Mr. Bell said : (See Appendix to the 850, Mr. Bell said: (See Appendix to the ongressional Globe, vol. 22, page 1668.)

With regard to the constitutional power of clear, the exercise of it might be "very unongressional Globe, vol. 22, page 1668.)

ongress over this subject, I would say that the only doubt I have of the existence of the But our object is not so much to vindicate power either to suppress the slave trade or to Mr. Bell, as to state in the briefest words the ground upon which the power is claimed for abolish slavery in this District, is inspired by Congress over the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, while it is denied over the subject of slavery in the Territories. We the respect I have for the opinions of so many distinguished and eminent men, both in and out of Congress, who hold that Congress has no such power. Reading the Constitu-tion for myself, I believe that Congress has all in express and indisputable words. The poputhe power over the subject in this district which the States have within their respective in good faith for Congress to exercise it, is which the States have within their respective But, however great my respect may be for the

yeas 25, nays 30—Douglas still voting with there are some considerations of such high aconed. THE REMNANT OF SLAVERY EXISTING N THE DISTRICT SHOULD BE ABOLISHin Mississippi, yelept a "Douglas meeting." It ED AT ONCE; at the present moment, howwas a farce, decidedly rich, and is thus phase ver, the excited state of public sentiment in the South, growing out of territorial ques-We are almost sorry that in this part of the myself, if the sentiment of the adjacent States State there are not enough Douglasites to and of the South generally were less inflamed I WOULD PREFER THAT COURSE TO get up similar entertainments for the sm KEEPING IT AN OPEN QUESTION .- ment of the people, and to show how real Sinvery in the District of Columbia is now the only remaining ground of contentionis which looks to the organization of a sen the only remaining point of objection and as-Abolition, Squatter Sovereignty factionsault on the part of the anti-slavery North. I do not include the fanatics. They will be | wont say party-in Mississippi : satisfied with nothing short of the extinction of The Douglas Meeting on Sa slavery in the States; but all others at the According to previous notice, the Doug North disclaim any intention, or design, or ites of Lafayette county met in the Court House on last Saturday, to ratify the nominaany constitutional power to interfere with slavery anywhere but in the District of Cotions of their Squatterite favorites. It was not a large and enthusiastic meeting. "Grand, imbia. I would be glad to see all cause of disturbance and contention in the District wholly removed; but let me say that this can nevgloomy and peculiar," the Do be done by the abolition of slavery, unless own imaginations. like unsceptered bermits. it be accompanied by some adequate provision for the removal or the effective control of the aves after they shall be emancipated. With this qualification, and in order to test the de-termination of the North in regard to any further and continued aggressions upon southern feelings and the security of Southern proper-ty. I WOULD BE CONTENT TO SEE

of the meeting. As the call had been men were there; and on their behalf Judge Howry rose, and having disarowed any intention or wish to disturb the meeting, asked if all Democrats were to be allowed a LAVERY IN THE DISTRICT ABOL-ISHED TO-DAY. In one aspect of the subct I am not sure that it would not be A The Chairman, after some evasion, answered that it was a "National Democratic Douglas REAT CONSERVATIVE MEASURE, both as regards the Union and the interests of the South. The District once relieved of all Ratification Meeting," and gave us very plainly to understand that we could not vote there. After that, the Squatters, as far as the proources of dissension, we would be speedily enlightened upon the question whether the ceedings were concerned, had it all to them-selves. A committee was appointed to dratt North would stop there, or raise new and resolutions, and we suppose they did their duty. We have not heard of them since. After the Committee had retired, there was cease, then would the whole country, in all its for a while the stillness of a Quaker meeting body, Capt. Delay rose again; two hours we listened to his not have cast it as an honest man who had the be dispelled, and the people would then have the "Little Giant," and his labored effort to prove

> or effective control of the free colored popu-lation, I AM NOT PREPARED TO SAY THE MEASURE. With regard to the proposition to suppress the slave trade in the District, as already sta-ted, I HAD MADE UP MY MIND THAT ROUNDS. In the first place, it is known that the slave trade, an incident of the unre strained right of property in slaves, is the most

offensive feature of the institution. It is so regarded in the South as well as in the North. But, sir, were I a member of a town or city my voice for the suppression of these slave depots, or SLAVE PENS, as they are called within the precincts of the corporation. It will thus be seen that Mr. Bell clearly

THE DEMOCRACY OF RANKIN .- We lear from the Herald that the Democracy of Ransion addresses will be delivered by Hon, J. M The Convention, in discarding the use of Jayne, Messrs. A. Y. Harper, S. H. Whitfield platforms, exacts no pledges from those whom they deem worthy of the highest trusts under W. B. Shelby, Dr. I. M. Quin, Hon. W. H

the Covernment wisely considering that THE Clark, A. C. Jack and other TERESTS OF THE COUNTRY, in any official staarger majority than it FOUND IN HIS PAST HISTORY CONNECTED WITH

Vicksburg Whig of Friday last the 27th, the pose to support Bell and Everett. But mark, noted freezoiler of Ohio, has declared his purleading organ of the Constitutional Union in a speech a few days since, before a Cine party in this State, has come to hand, with a nati audience, he said:

1 am one of those who still believe that Co

date for the Presidency does hold the opinion that Congress possesses the power under the territories, and the exercise of that power lies in the discretion of that body. GIVING IT UP.-The Squatter Sovereignty faction in Tennessee have virtually given up search into the records unnecessary. That the contest by nominating W. H. Polk and there may be no question as to the testimony Harvey Watterson for State Electors. They of the Whig, we herewith re-produce its ar-

ticle, omitting the two closing paragraphs are fit for nothing but food for powder. INTERVENTION OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND IN MEXICO.-A dispatch from Washington states that France and England have resolved

the Opposition North Carolina at the conclusion of his speech was loudly States, Mr. Bell points to the exact chause, and applauded. the precise words of the Constitution, which

meeting aforesaid. Capt, Delay mates the number of Douglaste present at thirty. There were who knew all the persons in the Court room and they tell us that they counted just a bu-ker's dozen Douglasites that claimed to be Democrats, and two Douglasite Whigs. THE BAILBOAD BARBECUE AT CATO the Brandon Herald : At an early hour a large crowd had an hed when the speaking commenced. We are not able, nor indeed have the space, to give anything like a synopsis of the speeches that were made. Gen. C. McLaurin, President of the G. & B. L. Railrond, Richard Cooper, Esq., Rev. A. R. Graves, Hon. A. M. West,

decidedly good. About \$20,00, worth of stock was subscribed. It is a fixed fact that vote for a tax to aid in the construction of the Road; and we are proud to be able to state that Cato beat evinces much patriotism and public spirited liberality in the cause. fore, not influenced by any opposition to the But the worst feature is, that Mr. Bell cor mitted himself to the abolition of slavery in ecenting the nomination for the Presidency